



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ous resistances which the various positions of the arm induce, must be considered. The history of the experiments extends from Weber, Fechner, and Müller through Hering, Biedermann, Bastelberger, Merkel, Leyden, Goldschneider down to the present time. Dr. Wreschner's experiments were conducted in the laboratory of Prof. Ebbinghaus in Berlin. Special instruments were constructed for avoiding the disturbing factors, many new devices were conceived for correcting the errors of time, and the results have been developed in large compass by the aid of many tables. There are five chapters, namely: (1) Introduction; (2) A Discussion of the Judgments "Greater," "Equal," and "Less"; (3) The Error of Time; (4) The Effects of Practice; and (5) The Influence of the Size of the Weights Adopted as Standard. The work is one of the series of *Schriften der Gesellschaft für Psychologische Forschung* (being Heft II., III. Sammlung) and naturally is of interest to special psychologists only. κ.

NATÜRLICHE SCHÖPFUNGS-GESCHICHTE. Gemeinverständliche, wissenschaftliche Vorträge über die Entwicklungs-Lehre. Von *Ernst Haeckel*, Professor an der Universität Jena. Neunte umgearbeitete Auflage. Erster Theil: Allgemeine Entwicklungslehre. (Transformismus und Darwinismus.) Zweiter Theil: Allgemeine Stammesgeschichte. (Phylogenie und Anthropogenie.) Berlin: George Reimer. 1898.

The ninth revised German edition of Professor Haeckel's splendid work on the *Natural History of Creation* has been enriched by the addition of a large number of excellent illustrations and many new tables. Not least among the illustrations are a handsome heliogravure of Gabriel Max's famous painting *The Pithecanthropos alalus*, which was especially painted for Professor Haeckel, and a fine portrait of Professor Haeckel himself as frontispiece. Furthermore, many changes have been made in the parts treating of the systematisation and the phylogeny of organic forms. Professor Haeckel never omits to apply practically his world-view to the crying questions of the day, and he has given us anew in the preface to this, his last work, a picture of the moral and political tendencies of the end of the nineteenth century, and particularly of the grave reaction which is taking place in his own country. We trust that the work in its present new form will not fail in the beneficent influence which its predecessors have exerted. μ.

ON ORTHOGENESIS AND THE IMPOTENCE OF NATURAL SELECTION IN SPECIES-FORMATION. By *Th. Eimer*. Religion of Science Library, No. 29. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. 1898. Pages, 56. Price, 25 cents.

The present booklet gives an accurate and comprehensive epitome of Eimer's doctrine of evolution and constitutes the gist of his large German work *Orthogenesis bei Schmetterlingen* which has just appeared. Nineteen of the most typical and illustrative cuts from the latter book have been incorporated in the present

pamphlet, so that one can readily follow here in broad outlines the specific facts which Professor Eimer has adduced in demonstration of his views. Eimer's theory rests, as is well known, on his doctrine of *organic growth*, which asserts that "transmutation takes place exactly as does the growth of any single individual being, through the transmission of acquired characters, that is, through the given constitution of the animal and the effects of outward influences." The fundamental proposition of the theory is that of the *orthogenetic* or *definite variation* of species, which are declared to be "essentially nothing else than stages of evolution interrupted at definite points in the developmental path, a *standstill*," which the author calls "*genepistasis*, that is, cessation of transformation on the part of a given kindred or generation (from γένος and ἐπιστάσις)." The discussions are directed specially against the position of Weismann. Professor Eimer's theories are closely allied to the work of American inquirers of the Neo-Lamarckian school and consequently will be received with interest. ρ.

AFRICA: ANTROPOLOGIA DELLA STIRPE CAMITICA (SPECIE EURAFRICANA). By *Giusseppe Sergi*. Turin: Bocca Brothers. Pages, xv+426.

This volume is number one of a *Biblioteca di Scienze Moderne* which the editors propose to issue in two series: the first in octavo form to comprehend only works of the most strictly scientific character, thus furnishing a medium for the publication of researches of Italian scientists whose work might not otherwise find its way to public notice; the second to consist of small 16mo. volumes containing matter of a somewhat popular nature. It is to the first of these series that the work before us belongs. Typographically it represents a high standard. One hundred and eighteen illustrations and a chart showing the geographical distribution of the peoples of Camitic or Hamitic stock in Africa add interest to its pages. Professor Sergi announces that it is only the first part of his treatment of the subject. In a subsequent book he will consider the Camitic stock "diffused and established in Europe from time immemorial, anterior to history and to traditions" (preface). He here treats exhaustively of the physical characteristics of the eastern and northern branches of the Camitic stock, the eastern branch including the Egyptians, the Ethiopians, the Nubians, Abyssinians, and other peoples; and the northern branch, the Lybians, Berbers, Tebuans, Fulbians, and the inhabitants of the Canary islands.

In this book Professor Sergi displays a method worthy of imitation in all such researches. Like some of the laity he finds little satisfaction in the attempts to classify human races by color of skin, hair or eyes, a cross-section of the hair, stature, cephalic index, facial form, and such like characteristics, declaring that the employment of such criteria produces a chaos, and is not a true method of classification. The continued use of such a method warrants the statement, he thinks, that "in spite of the progress of the natural sciences, systematic anthropology has not advanced a single step" (preface). What then is the method he pro-